

GERMAN FARMER AT HIS BEST IS EXEMPLIFIED IN YOUNG BISMARCK

Highest Type of Class That
Constitutes Creative Factor
in Scientific Development
of Agriculture.

MAN OF AFFAIRS WITH
PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

O'Donnell Bennett Gives Fascinating Picture of Nephew
of Iron Chancellor From
First-hand Impressions.

(BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT)
(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune)
Graudenz, Germany, March 30.—I don't know that you could call Von Bismarck of Jarchlin—a nephew of the famous chancellor—typical of the class of junkers, or young gentlemen farmers, of Germany.

Perhaps he is too poetic and fine (I don't know) to be representative of those hale and intensely practical squires, but one may consider him the highest type of a class that with her soldiers and manufacturers is the bulwark of modern Germany.

Sometimes, however, when I observed his accuracy of statement, his passion for method, and his quiet, executive ways of performing the military service to which he has been assigned, I wondered whether it were not the sensibility of Von Bismarck and of the young squires like him that makes these men so emphatically creative factors in the scientific development of German agriculture.

Love for the Soil.
They have a sensitiveness for the soil. The neglect of it they regard as a sort of profanation and consider themselves as in some sense consecrated to the task of preserving its fecundity by the most careful rotation and fertilization.

Hence a practical man of affairs, this cadet of the house of Bismarck knows countries and men and methods, and so has a horizon.

England he knows thoroughly, having visited there for considerable periods, knows her strength and her weakness, and in her contradictions; in her spirit of dauntless pioneering, in her superciliousness, her flabby love of comfort, and her fatuous wastefulness, in her boundless resources and her dreadful poverty.

Such poverty, even in these glorious war times, does not exist in Germany. I have been in the country nearly four months out of the six, beginning last September, and in hours and sometimes days in fifteen of the large cities of the kingdom of Prussia, and I have never been accosted by a beggar. No man could spend fifteen minutes any evening in Piccadilly without being waylaid by one.

Gentlemen Farmers.
The class of which Von Bismarck is a high expression are gentlemen farmers in the sense that many of them are men of gentle birth.

But they emphatically are not dilettante farmers. They have factors and head farmers, but they know as much about cattle breeding and the working of the soil as their factors and head farmers know.

An eight-year course in agriculture is part of their preparation for taking over the lands of their ancestors.

Land that an Illinois farmer would not plow they make to produce with amazing bountiful by a system of liberal and scientific fertilizing, and when they discovered that the war would reduce the imports of fertilizer to almost nothing they turned with confidence to the German chemists, and the German chemists are producing fertilizer out of the air.

These men acknowledge a heavy responsibility to their lands and to the people who work for them. Most of them try to live up to that responsibility.

All Go to War.
Forty-three men on the Pommeranian farms of Bismarck of Jarchlin have gone to the war. So has he. Of the forty-three, three or four have fallen in battle. The master of Jarchlin continues to pay the taxes of the living and the dead in full.

"All of us do," he said, seeming to take it as a matter of course.

These proprietors are men of large fortune, and when they turn their backs on their automobiles over to the empire to be incorporated into the imperial volunteer automobile corps they brought the German "idealism" as well as a great amount of proficiency to this important branch of the military service.

Thousands of them brought their chauffeurs along with them, but in an emergency a chauffeur is looking for his own car. Next to playing the blue organ in a cold church during an off duty hour, Mr. Von Bismarck would rather run his own car.

So when these men take the course of brown portfolio and their arms and jump into their cars for a 150-mile ride through a snowstorm in the enemy's country they constitute an extraordinarily trustworthy set of couriers, men not always as hardy as trained soldiers, but of the highest probity and purpose and of more than average resourcefulness. I have seen them swaying on their chairs with sleepiness after a long night's drive, and I have also seen them shake themselves, together in an instant when orders came.

Rich Men Do Humble Tasks.
Laid owners, manufacturers and others are in this service, and some men of fortune from the world of art. Max von Schilling, intendant of art.

Weather Forecast.
Washington, April 24.—New Mexico: Local showers Sunday and Monday.

of the royal theater at Stuttgart (has the title of excellence and rank of general in civil life) is one of these message bearers.

I first fell in with Von Bismarck when I had to make a seven-hour auto ride from Posen to Graudenz to view the new intrenchments with which this town has been half circled since August.

From the city of Posen we fared northwest to the border country, out of the province of Posen and into the province of West Prussia, over 120 miles of good German roads, and I don't suppose there was an hour of the seven when we were out of the half of civilians working on the intrenchments or of soldiers guarding the finished work.

From Posen to Gnesen, Gnesen to Hohensalza, Hohensalza to Thorn, Thorn to Kulme, and Kulme to Graudenz—it was the same at all the strategic points along the line: acres upon acres of the fields far beyond the outskirts of the towns cut up with trenches, and acres of superb mounded fortifications, all of which the sunners the range or to be converted into barriers.

Route of Journey.
For the sake of its military as well as its historical significance I give the route in detail, the distances being those not by highways but by rail.

From Posen (rich city of 117,000 inhabitants, capital of the province, fortress of the first class, and gateway of trade with the east) to Gnesen, thirty-one miles. Gnesen, with a population of 25,000 and more than 1,000 years of venerable history, is the oldest town in Poland. In the cathedral is the tomb of St. Adalbert, first preacher of Christianity in Prussia, who got killed for his propaganda. Here the kings of Poland died to be crowned.

From Gnesen to Hohensalza, thirty-six miles. Hohensalza, population of 25,000; seat of great salt works, directly opposite one of which is a huge beet sugar factory. Both are working hard these days.

From Hohensalza to Thorn, twenty miles. Thorn, a spacious and beautiful city of 47,000 inhabitants and a heroic history, of which the "Thornier Blutbad" was a pitiful incident.

Founded in the thirteenth century by the Teutonic knights, it was lost to Germany forty years after the first battle of Tannenberg (1410), in which the Slavs overthrew the knights. The loss was one of the numerous dire consequences of a victory the shame of which General von Hindenburg may be said to have wiped out last August—a vengeance that was five centuries and four years in overtaking the Slavs.

Trenches Instead of Trains.
In place there is a seven and a half hour express train from Thorn to Warsaw. At present there are thirteen miles. Kulme, 19,000 population, and in the heart of the ancient domains of the Teutonic knights, of whom Carlyle writes so vividly.

From Kulme to Graudenz, twenty miles. City of 40,000 population, commands a superb sweep of the Vistula. Contains a vast fortress built by Frederick the Great, now valuable only for its picturesque and as affording commodious barracks. But the town is fortified to the hills by a far less picturesque, but practically impregnable system of modern field fortifications. The victorious resistance of General Courbiere offered to the French siege of Graudenz in 1807 forms one of the glorious chapters in Russian annals.

On the latter half of our journey we passed the ruins of some of the castles and fortified churches of the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary, the beginning of whose order was perhaps the first extensive application of the modern idea of cross idea, and Mr. von Bismarck said:

"Those fortresses were built for precisely the same purpose as those new intrenchments we have passed were, built—to keep out the east."

Talks of Agriculture.
Then von Bismarck commented on agricultural matters. I had noted the fact that the fields were in many places tilled to the edge of the highway—no waste or clutter anywhere.

"Yes," he said, "German farmers respect the soil too much to waste it."

He spoke of the great tracts reserved for shooting in England and of places which their proprietors look upon only as luxuries to be enjoyed in the summer.

"We call that a degradation of the land," he said, adding: "It seemed to me a dreadful thing when an Englishman who had lived for fifty years in Yorkshire and also had forty farms in Ireland, died."

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ITALY INSISTS THAT DEMANDS BE FULLY MET BY AUSTRIANS

Two Million Men Now Ready
to Enter War Should Word
Be Given by Government to
Join Allies.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS
REPORTED FROM VIENNA

Council of Ministers Postponed
Because Foreign Minister Is
Waiting for Definite Under-
standing.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Rome (via Paris, April 24, 6 p. m.)—The council of ministers which was to have been held this afternoon to discuss the international situation, was postponed. This was interpreted to mean that Baron Sonnino, minister of foreign affairs, contrary to expectations, was not ready to make any definite statement to his colleagues regarding the negotiations with Germany and Austria.

It is reported that Austria has made further concessions in the endeavor to preserve Italian neutrality, but it is said that these are not satisfactory to Italy. It is stated that Baron Sonnino is obdurate in the demands representing a minimum of what Italy expects. Great excitement reigns here and in Vienna and in Berlin over the negotiations.

Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino frequently see King Victor Emmanuel and discuss the matter after interviews with Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador in Rome and Baron de Macchio, the Austrian ambassador.

Italy's military preparations are already nearly perfect.

MAJOR GENERALSHIP
FOR HUGH L. SCOTT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, April 24.—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, near San Francisco, has been promoted to major general, effective April 22, 1915.

Scott, who is now in the Philippines, is the youngest major general in the army. He was promoted from the rank of brigadier general, which he held since 1911.

Scott is a native of New York and was educated at West Point. He served in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine insurrection.

He is now in the Philippines, where he is in command of the military forces. He is expected to return to the United States in the near future.

Scott is a member of the War Department and is one of the most prominent military leaders in the country.

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FIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN ALLIES AND GERMANS IS STILL RAGING

Teutonic Success, Achieved
With Asphyxiating Gases, Is
Partly Counteracted, Says
Paris.

BRITISH LINES ARE
STRONGLY ASSAILED

French Forces Make Gains on
Other Parts of Line After
Desperate Struggle With In-
vaders.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Paris, April 24 (10:30 p. m.)—The official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of Ypres, the Germans during the night of April 21-22 and during Saturday, made strenuous efforts to break through the British lines. They had succeeded in carrying the village of Lillers. The French zouaves and Belgian carabiniers, however, through a vigorous attack, recaptured the village which was soon left behind us."

"In connection with the Belgian army, we made perceptible progress on our left. On our right we advanced more slowly."

"During the night the British troops were subjected to a fierce attack. They immediately replied by a counter-attack, the result of which is not yet known."

"In Champagne, on the northern salient of the Beausart blockhouse, the Germans exploded five powerful mines near our trenches. Despite the violence of the explosion, our troops, outstripping the enemy at once, occupied the excavations which were about seventy-five feet in diameter. Very fierce encounters have taken place in the Ailly wood, where the Germans are making desperate efforts to recapture the 700 metres of trenches (about half a mile) which we took from them on April 22. Thus we were forced to evacuate this morning a section of these trenches, but retook it during the course of the day and now hold it."

"In the forest of Apremont and at the tete-de-vallee (cow's head), the enemy shelled our positions violently but there was no further attack."

RUSSIANS REPORT GAINS
IN THE CARPATHIANS

Petrograd, April 24 (via London, midnight).—The following Russian official statement was given out tonight:

"In the Carpathians, during April 22 and the night of April 23, the Austrians, after long preparations, launched a series of attacks along the heights held by us in the region of Polen, which were repulsed with enormous losses. The Austrians also failed in attempts in the direction of the 23rd, to attack our positions in the region of Volosk."

"Today we progressed in the region of Telepoteh and further southeast at Slank. Our troops, after desperate fighting, captured a series of important hills."

"In the region of our front there have been only fusillades and cannonading."

Eastern Cities Send Tourists.
Santa Fe, April 24.—New York and Boston at present furnish one-half of the tourists who visit Santa Fe, undoubtedly due to the splendid advertisement that the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe railways are giving the city in the big newspapers of those centers of population. The company is carrying as high as a quarter of a page of space in the dailies of the old city, setting forth the attractions of Santa Fe as a tourist and health center.

Deaths in Flood
Now Believed
Not More Than 35

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Austin, Tex., April 24.—Heavy rains falling here late today brought new suffering to those whose homes have been badly damaged by the floods and who have endeavored to continue to live in them, despite the damage they have sustained.

While both Waller and Shoolcraft are higher tonight in the result of the rains, there is no danger of additional damage from the floods in the creeks. The Colorado river is high here, but the city is not believed to be in danger from it.

With fourteen bodies recovered, there were reports tonight of twenty more bodies were recovered today.

Mayor A. P. Woodbridge said today at the meeting of the city council that he wished to repudiate "exaggerated reports of damage," declaring that with the most generous estimate not more than \$1,000,000 in damage to property has been done. Likewise, he denied "extravagant reports" of the number of drowned that have been sent out. It was not believed here the death list will exceed thirty-five, if it runs that high. Eighteen lives lost in the total reported to date in the floods.

D. A. R. CONCLUDE WORK OF ANNUAL CONGRESS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, April 24.—A single session today concluded the twenty-fourth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which has been meeting here this week. The congress adjourned after holding numerous routine reports. Several proposed changes in the organic law of the society were referred to the next congress.

The report of the peace committee of the congress presented today by Miss Janet Richards of this city, urged international disarmament and the establishment of an international police and an international court.

Among the amendments to the by-laws of the society which were not acted upon were several limiting the president general, the head of the society, to a single term of three or four years.

BANDIT WHO KILLED
MISS STONE SLAIN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, April 24 (11:22 p. m.)—The Sofia, Bulgaria correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company, says that Yanev Stankov, the Macedonian brigand leader, who gained notoriety in 1901, through the kidnapping and holding for a large ransom, of Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary, has been slain by unknown persons. Stankov was killed in the district between the mountains of Perin and the town of Nevrenkop.

JOHN D., JR. SAYS WALSH IS UNFAIR IN STATEMENTS

Ready to Appear Before Com-
mission on Industrial Rela-
tions and Answer All Ques-
tions That May Be Asked.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
New York, April 24.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave out a statement late today in reference to the correspondence between himself and L. M. Bowers, chairman of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which was made public by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission on industrial relations.

Mr. Rockefeller characterizes as false the conclusion which Mr. Walsh drew from the correspondence.

Mr. Rockefeller asserts that Mr. Walsh had drawn inferences without ascertaining whether they were correct, a "proceeding which is wholly indefensible."

He said further that he would be glad to appear to give additional testimony before the commission at any time. "For we are desirous that the public shall have all the facts," he said.

The statement follows:

"On February 18th, soon after the hearings in New York of the United States commission on industrial relations, I felt called upon in justice to myself to call out to the public a gross misstatement concerning my evidence which had been given out by Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. Mr. Walsh today makes another long statement containing many misrepresentations and unwarranted inferences. The public is entitled to the facts concerning the allegations which Mr. Walsh makes. It is impossible to assemble all the data in time for Sunday's morning papers. I am preparing a statement which will be available for publication on Monday morning."

"In reference to my intention to call my associates and myself to give further information in regard to the Colorado strike, I need hardly say that we shall be glad to appear at any time for we are desirous that the public shall have all the facts. That end, we have already testified to a great extent. We have waived our legal rights, and have supplied the commission without any subpoena duces tecum all the information which has been asked for, including a mass of private correspondence."

Mr. Walsh has taken that correspondence, has drawn from it certain inferences and without ascertaining whether his inferences are correct, has made statements and announced conclusions which are false and misleading. I am preparing a statement which will be available for publication on Monday morning."

WALSH COMMENTS ON
JOHN D.'S STATEMENT

Kansas City, April 24.—Mr. Rockefeller's statement in which he declared he would be glad to return to the witness stand and answer any questions concerning his interests in Colorado is the most important and the most gratifying the commission has received. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations, said in a statement tonight.

Concerning the full statement of circumstances brought up in the correspondence between Mr. Rockefeller and his Colorado agents at the time of the recent coal strike, which Mr. Rockefeller said would be tested from his office on Monday, Mr. Walsh says: "In the statement which Mr. Rockefeller says he will make I challenge him to say whether L. M. Bowers told the truth in his letter of April 4, 1914, in which he said the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. leads in fixing prices and controlling the market."

GERMANS AGAIN STRIVING TO BREAK ALLIES' LINES THROUGH TO CALAIS ON NORTH COAST OF FRANCE

ONE OF WAR'S GREATEST BATTLES
IS DEVELOPING WITH INTENSE FURY
ON THE ENTIRE FLANDERS FRONT

Canadian Forces Hurl Back Assaults and Retake Guns Lost
in Surprise Assault; Kaiser Is Hurrying Reinforcements
to Lines and Long Trains of Wounded Are Moving to Rear,
Testifying to Desperation of Engagement; Russian Of-
fensive Is Resumed in Carpathians and Important Posi-
tions Are Gained From Austrians, According to Petrograd
Reports; Operations Against Dardanelles Are Shrouded in
Mystery; Italy's Decision Awaited With Interest.

Summary of War
News of Yesterday

The British troops in the neighborhood of Ypres are still sustaining heavy attacks by the German forces, to which they have replied with counter-attacks. The French and Belgians are making slow advances along the same line, where they are endeavoring to win back the territory which they lost when a heavily reinforced German army, preparing the way with artillery fire and gaseous bombs, pressed them back in the last day of two.

The British report, as well as the French official statement, declares that a considerable amount of this ground has been retaken and Field Marshal French himself gives great credit to the Canadian contingent, which, having been obliged to withdraw on account of its exposed position, delivered a brilliant counter-attack, recaptured four of its heavy guns which had been left behind and saved the situation.

Further to the south, in the Ailly wood, the Germans also have inaugurated a determined movement against trenches which they lost on April 22. The fighting in this section has been of a desperate nature, for after having evacuated part of this position the French made a furious onslaught and regained possession of it.

There is renewed activity in the fighting in the Carpathians. The Austrians were repulsed with enormous losses during the attacks made on April 22 and on the night of April 23 on the heights occupied by the Russians in the vicinity of Polen, according to a Russian official statement.

The Austrians have made progress in the region of Telepoteh and at Slank, capturing a series of important hills.

Heavy artillery engagements are proceeding at some points near the Usok pass. It is announced from Vienna that the Austrians are being repulsed by the Russians along the Usok road and west of it failed.

A council of Italian ministers, which was to have been held Sunday afternoon to discuss the international situation was postponed, the being interpreted to indicate that Minister of Foreign Affairs Sonnino is not yet prepared to communicate anything definite to the ministers concerning the negotiations with Austria and Germany.

According to report, Austria has made further concessions to Italy, but these are not satisfactory and it is said that Baron Sonnino is holding obstinately to the demand for representation of a minimum of what Italy expects if she preserves her neutrality.

Italy's full military strength is placed at 2,000,000 men by French military experts.

A Paris dispatch says Christakis Zografos, foreign minister of Greece, is quoted as declaring that Greece is ready to join the allies in the Dardanelles operations if she is invited to do so.

More merchant ships have met with disaster in the waters within Germany's sea war zone. Four were destroyed by German submarines and another struck a mine and sank. The Danish steamer Nidaros, from Aarhus, Denmark, for England, with a cargo of agricultural products, has been captured by a German warship in the North sea.

Activity in North Sea.
There is no official news as yet of operations in the Dardanelles or in the North sea, but in the latter region there is evidence of activity on the part of the Germans, who have sunk or captured several neutral vessels. The Danish steamer Nidaros was captured; the Norwegian bark Oscar and Eva and the Swedish steamer Ruth were torpedoed by submarines. The Norwegian steamer Capri was blown up by a mine off the English coast, while the Finnish steamer Frank was torpedoed in the Baltic.

Diplomats are watching Italy, which apparently has not yet reached a decision on her future attitude. The fact that the meeting of the council of ministers called for today was postponed, would seem to indicate that negotiations between Italy and the German allies are still proceeding or that Italy is waiting for a firm answer to her demands for territorial concessions.

CANADIANS ARE HIGHLY
PRAISED FOR HEROISM

Ottawa, Ontario, April 24.—Praise for the Canadian troops in the fighting of this week is contained in a cable message received today by General Hughes, minister of militia, from Lord Bessborough, staff officer to Field Marshal French, which reads:

"Heartiest congratulations on magnificent behavior of Canadian troops." The severity of the fighting in which the Canadian first expeditionary division has been engaged is in-

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